

SPORTS

FINE WIN FOR SOVIET GYMNASTS

(Continued from page 1)

said Olga Bicherova, after the championship had drawn to a close. I stand 138 cm and weigh 28.7 kilograms. I started gymnastics as a first-former, back in 1974. Apart from gymnastics I enjoy reading and going to the theatre and movies. I prefer skiing to all other sports.

Olga got her first ever 100 for her jump which completed the all-round event. This was the mark which secured her the title with a total of 78.400 points. She was competing against her experienced teammates, Maria Ilatova, who ran up with 78.075 points, and third placed Yelena Davydova (77.975), 1980 Olympics all-round title-holder.

What lies at the root of these achievements, is a question that the senior coach for the women's team, Aman Shauliyev, is often asked by foreign journalists. Apart from the wide popularity of gymnastics in this country, he replied, which is a big plus in seeking out potentially strong competitors, the crucial factor is the big government subsidy for the advancement of physical training and sport.

TILL WE MEET AT THE MOSCOW NEWS TOURNAMENT

The championship has vindicated the Soviet success at the 1980 Games. Competing against a strong field from Japan, China, the USA and the FRG, Soviet gymnasts have again proved their high class.

Says Leonid Arkayev, senior coach for the USSR men's team: Any team can win a world championship provided its rivals have been making time. The main upshot of the championship is the new level reached by world gymnastics, a level that has been attained literally over the past year.

We feel sorry to say good-bye to the young men and women who were brought together by their love of sport and striving for peace and friendship. But world gymnastics will be back again in Moscow next spring, when gymnasts from all continents will converge on the Soviet capital for the "Moscow News" tournament.

The next World Cup is to be held in Zagreb, in 1982; 12 top teams, competing under a new formula, will be taking part in the 1983 world championship, scheduled for Budapest.

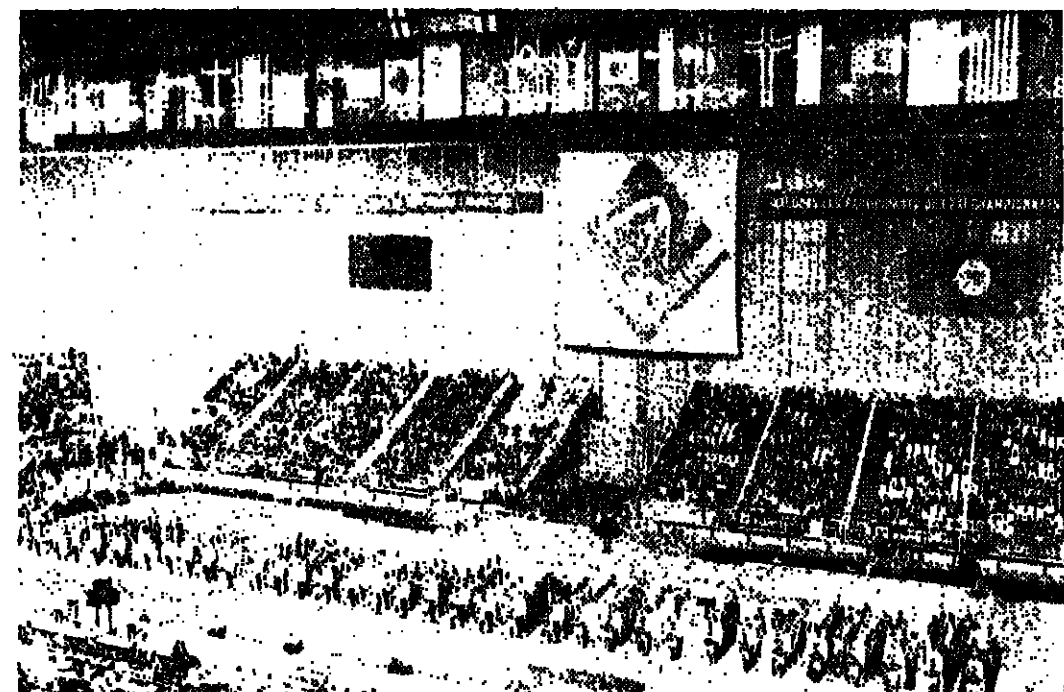
Alexander BUTSENIN
Yevgeny LANFANG
Photos by Ilya Grahlovsky



Maxi Gnauck, GDR.



Alexander Dityatin, USSR.



Gymnasts and fans say good-bye to the championship.



Tong Fei, China.



Cristina Grigoras, Romania.



Koji Gushiken, Japan.

Competitors view on gymnastics championship

Maxi Gnauck, GDR: This has been the most difficult championship yet for me. Because of an old injury, I was unable to enter for the personal all-round title, but I looked forward to competing in such an outstanding podium, and I am happy to have won three gold medals.

Michel Boulard, France: Any gymnast would dream of taking part in a representative championship like this in such a splendid hall, with packed stands, and I am delighted that my dream has come true.

Zhou Jiequan, China's national coach: Our women's national team has shown the best that it is capable of today. Unfortunately, insufficient physical training has prevented our gymnasts from presenting floor exercises. We see the distance between our team and the world's leading gymnast teams, and we shall try and narrow the gap. I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of our team, of thanking the organizers of the championship and the Soviet sports enthusiasts for their warm welcome.

Ell Schlegel, Canada: The capital of Olympics-80 has arranged an excellent championship, and this could hardly have been otherwise.

Casimiro Suarez, Cuba: It is easy to understand why I am so happy, for I am the first Cuban to have scored ten points in the whole history of Cuban athletes competing at international events.

Chia Stallone, USA: Judging by this championship, the 1980 Olympic Games must have been magnificent. In my country, gymnastics is a developing sport, and that we made a good showing we owe in no small way to these Soviet athletes, including Olga Korbut, Lyudmila Turischeva and Nikolai Andrianov, who visited the USA on exhibition tours. After watching their performances, we no longer had any doubt about which sport to go in for.

Koji Gushiken, Japan: I felt that I might come third in the all-round event performing house exercises. Competing against Chinese gymnast, Tong Fei, I put a lot of effort into each element, and I am happy to leave taking the bronze medal for the all-round event with me.

Frank Taylor, President International Sports Press Association and a "Daily Mirror" observer: We have never seen such high standards in world championships before. As for newsmen, their work at the championship's press centre was organized in an excellent fashion.

INFORMATION

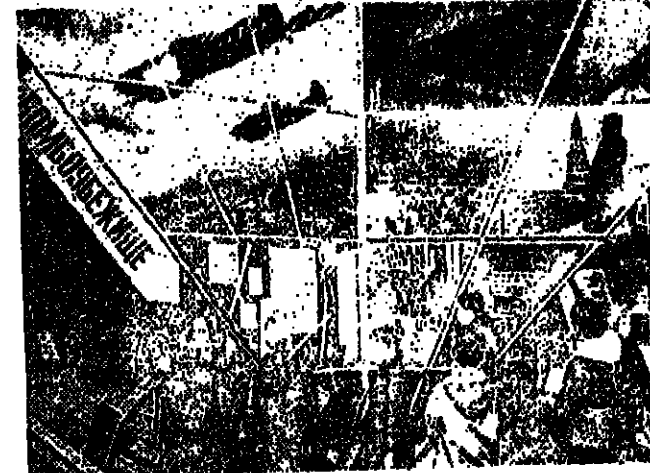
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MOSCOW'S GREAT HOUR



At the permanent show, 'The Battle for Moscow', in the Olympic Village.



P. Korin, 'Portrait of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgi Zhukov' shown at the exhibition in Manezh.

Warsaw Treaty for limitation on armaments

Bucharest, Europe represents for all its nations, irrespective of their social systems, a single home which should never again become a theatre of military operations, stresses a communiqué issued at the end of a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee, held in Bucharest.

The participants emphasized the grave danger stemming from NATO's decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and from the American decision to embark on the manufacture of neutron weaponry and on the strategic rearmament in order to

gain military superiority over the socialist community.

On behalf of their governments the ministers stressed the Warsaw Treaty nations' positive response to the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, pointing out that such a dialogue should be based on the principle of parity and on the equal security of both sides.

The delegates believe, the communiqué goes on to say, that given the current situation the supreme duty of every nation and every responsible statesman is to show restraint and to coordinate their actions with the critical need to preserve and strengthen peace.

PRAGUE MEETING PLEDGES ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

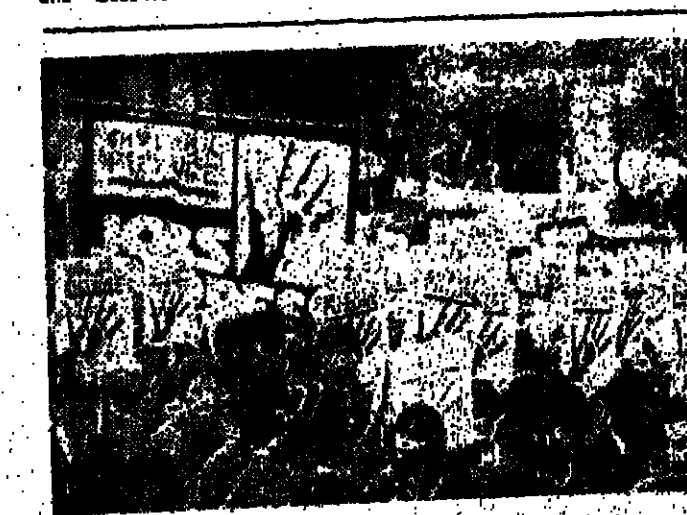
Prague. A recent meeting of head news agency executives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Kampuchea, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia discussed

among other topics, measures to strengthen peace and avert the threat of thermonuclear war. Coordinated support for revolutionary Afghanistan and assistance to the Afghan Bakhtar news agency were also discussed.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn has been of great significance, he said. We regard it as important that both governments and states should contribute to a positive and stable development of the international situation and secure lasting peace in keeping with their responsibilities in order to achieve this, we found it necessary to set forth and explain each other's positions in businesslike, frank and constructive manner.

Despite serious differences in opinions and the essentially different outlooks of our society and politics, our common denominator was our concern for peace, said Helmut Schmidt.

On bilateral relations, the West German Chancellor said: 'Both sides had high praise for our cooperation because of its great economic benefit and its significance for political détente in Europe. It was noted that since the signing of the Moscow agreement 11 years ago, a solid foundation has been established for cooperation.'



A large demonstration, has been held in London, protesting against the economic and social policies of the Conservative government. Thousands of individual workers and thousands of unemployed workers have gathered in London from all over Britain in response to an appeal issued by the 'Jobs for the Future' committee. In the police the demonstrators demand full employment and peace for the future.

Forty years have passed since those memorable days when one of the most tense battles of the Great Patriotic War took place at the very approaches to Moscow.

1,800,000 soldiers and officers, 1,700 tanks, over 14,000 guns and mortars, 1,390 planes. This was the force that Hitler launched on Moscow at the end of 1941. And it was beaten.

This was the first victory over fascist Germany in the Second World War. It marks the first step on the road to victory over the anti-fascist coalition in May 1945.

A celebration meeting has been held in the Kremlin in commemoration of this feat. It was attended by leaders of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, by veterans of the Great Patriotic War and of labour, by noted figures from our public life and by representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A permanent exhibition, 'The Battle for Moscow' has opened in our capital. It brings the hard days of 1941 back to life. In addition, another exhibition has been organized in the Manezh Central Exhibition Hall.

TOGLIATTI-ODESSA

The trunk ammonia pipeline running from Togliatti to Odessa forms an important economic complex.

The pipeline, over 2,400 km long, and holding an annual capacity of 2,500,000 tonnes of liquid ammonia, will supply many agricultural areas of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine with a valuable chemical fertilizer.

The latest achievements in science and technology, apparent through the organization of labour, and modern processing methods, were taken into account when this unique project was designed. Leonid Brezhnev sent a message of greeting to the workers.

BAM IN ACTION

The Ministry of Railways has held a recent conference for press, radio and television concerning the progress in the construction of the Balkan-Anatolian Railway (BAM) project.

The railway is 3,500 kilometres long, and already 2,223 kilometres of the track have been completed. The project has created three maintenance departments, which will ensure that 400 kilometres of the line will be in constant use. During the first ten months of this year, trains running along the finished line have carried a million tonnes of cargo already more than the same period last year.

The 'project of the century' solves not only general economic, but also major social tasks. The large is now coming to life, with towns, settlements and cultural centres growing up in the wake of the railway project.

FACTS AND EVENTS

During the present cabinet's term of office the number of unemployed in Britain has doubled. It now stands at the record figure of nearly three million people.

The French Council of Ministers has decided to resume the construction of atomic power stations. Work on six nuclear projects has been suspended last summer in expectation of the outcome of the energy debate in the National Assembly.

Resolute condemnation for American-Israeli memorandum

A wave of indignation has swept the Arab world following the signing in the Pentagon of the US-Israeli memorandum outlining the terms of 'strategic cooperation' between the two countries. The Arab public regards the establishment of this aggressive alliance as a direct threat to the Arabs.

Tripoli. The Libyan JANA news agency stresses that the alliance will encourage Israel to undertake new acts of aggression against the Arab countries, and entails an expansion of the American military presence in the Middle East.

Kuwait. Abdul Aziz Hussain, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, has described the new American-Israeli agreement as 'confirmation of the fact that Israel has become a bridgehead for the Pentagon in the Middle East.'

New York. The signing of the American-Israeli memorandum shows that Washington and Tel Aviv want to decide Middle East problems by military means, said Porok al-Kadumi, head of the PLO's Political Department.

London. British newspapers report the Syrian Foreign Minister, A. H. Khadum, has resolutely condemned the US-Israeli agreement.

Bartok's centennial

Noted Soviet musical personalities were awarded commemorative medals, marking the centenary of the outstanding 20th century composer, Bela Bartok. The list of those awarded at the ceremony, held in the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow, included the Bolshoi Theatre Company, the Estonian Chamber Chorus as well as famous singers, composers and musicians, including Sytyoslav Richter, Yevgeny Mavinsky, Yelena Obraztsova, Yevgeny Nesterenko, Andrey Esipko.

Yevgeny Nesterenko put on a solo concert to commemorate the occasion, featuring many Bartok songs. In addition, as well as pieces from Mussorgsky and Shostakovich.

Round the Soviet Union

THE SKLIPOVSKY FIRST AID INSTITUTE IN MOSCOW IS USING ULTRASOUND FOR RAPID DIAGNOSTICS OF INJURIES. The instruments devised by the institute considerably cut down the time necessary for medical diagnosis. Skliposky atom, the ultrasonic diagnosis is virtually 100 per cent accurate.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea

of life in the Soviet Union for the week. Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

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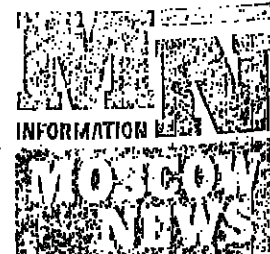
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Pakistani regime uses American weapons against its own people

New York. The supply of American weapons to the military regime in Pakistan is fraught with serious consequences, says the Pakistan Committee for Democracy and Justice in a statement distributed here. In exchange for American weapons and money, the report notes, Zia-ul-Haq promises Washington "expanded cooperation" in its efforts to fight the Afghan "terrorists". It also uses the American "aid" against its own people.

At least 9,000 opponents of the regime have been jailed. General Zia's government denies its people all rights—the right to speak, to write, to read or to join an organization. It is considered criminal to engage in political or trade union activities, or to participate in artistic and cultural organizations. There are numerous executions. Under the present regime, Pakistan is a suppressed nation. It is noted in the report.

USA violates Panama Canal treaties

Panama, Franco-Press—TASS. At the current consultative session of the Latin American Economic System (LAES), 23 Latin American nations approved a resolution castigating America's blatant breach of the Panama Canal treaties.

Under the treaties, effective from October 1, 1979, Washington undertakes to transfer the canal to Panamanian sovereignty by the year 2000.

By unilaterally violating financial commitments concerning the exploitation and modernization of the canal, designed to ensure that it is in good working condition by the time Panama takes it over, America is seeking to squeeze maximum profit out of the canal, with no consideration as to its future.

Last year, for instance, a record 171 million tonnes of cargo were shipped through the canal, and the duties levied on the 14,000 ships which sailed through it brought in 383 million dollars, of this Panama only got 75 million while the rest was grabbed by Washington.

In addition, America is practicing a discriminatory pay policy—American technicians and clerks are paid more than their Panamanian colleagues.

SPAIN

SEEKS NATO MEMBERSHIP

Brussels. A formal Spanish governmental letter, requesting NATO membership, has been handed over to NATO's Secretary-General J. Luns. A communiqué circulated by the NATO Council declares in response to this issue the NATO's Secretary-General was pleased with the government's request. Spain's application will be considered at the forthcoming NATO Council session.

Spain's application will be considered at the forthcoming NATO Council session.



What a smell! There must be a rotten cook at work in there.

Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

FORMER TURKISH PREMIER JAILED

Ankara. Former Turkish prime minister and former chairman of the Republican People's Party B. Ecevit, has started serving his four-month prison term. He was sentenced by an emergency tribunal for the publication of articles criticizing military leader-

ship in the country. He was likewise sentenced for circulating and forwarding statements to newsmen concerning the military administration decision to dissolve all political parties in the country.

Contrary to diplomatic rules

New York. The American government refuses to comply with international conventions and agreements concerning diplomatic immunity for the staff of international organizations. Such a negligent attitude to the UN and its special agencies on the part of the American authorities has been criticized by the UN General Assembly's Fifth Committee.

Attending the Committee's meeting, delegates from several countries have quoted numerous examples of unambiguously arbitrary decisions when official Washington created obstacles to the entry into New York of staff members of the UN Secretariat or people arriving to attend various international events at UN Headquarters.

Canada recalls embassy staff

Managua, Nueva-TASS. Canada has recalled members of its diplomatic staff from Guatemala because of constant threats against them from right-wing "death squads".

According to spokesmen for the Canadian Embassy, in Guatemala, terrorists employed by Luis Garcia's regime are constantly threatening to kill the diplomats. This campaign began after Canada demanded that the Guatemalan government investigate the murder of a Canadian missionary in Guatemala.

During the 27 years that the military dictatorship has been in power, nearly one hundred thousand Guatemalans have been murdered. It is stated in an announcement issued by the Guatemalan National Women's Union.

America dictates to Japan

Tokyo. Kyodo Teishin-TASS. During his meeting here with S. Ito, new chief of the Japanese Defence Agency, US Ambassador to Japan M. Mansfield openly demanded that the 7.5 per cent rise in Japanese military spending projected for the next fiscal year should not include expenditure on the maintenance of personnel. This clearly amounts to a demand that Tokyo boost its military budget. S. Ito assured the ambassador that relations with the United States formed the core of Japanese domestic and military policy and promised to do his best to implement Washington's "wishes".

Island of Lewis—another NATO base?

London. The British Conservative government has decided to turn the Lewis Island, off the Scottish coast into a major NATO air base on the block's northern flank. The Secretary of State for Scotland said 40,000,000 pounds were being allotted for modernizing the runways and building underground fuel storage facilities.

The decision was taken contrary to protests by many political and public organizations, among them the Scottish Labour Party, the Scottish Trade Union Congress.



Striving to become "country No. 1" the USA has boosted the arms race by embarking on the large-scale production of the B-1 strategic bomber and on the deployment of the intercontinental ballistic MX missile. It has also decided to equip, beginning mid-1984, all American nuclear submarines, cruisers and destroyers on duty in the Far East and the Pacific with nuclear Tomahawk nuclear missiles.

In the photo: these soldiers took part in the Bright Star exercises. The "Nimitz" aircraft carrier.

FACTS and EVENTS

① An epidemic of rabies has broken out in the north of Tanzania. Its most dangerous outbreak centres on the city of Arusha. The local authorities have issued a decree ordering the mass round-up of stray dogs. Several hundred people have suffered from dog bites.

② 870 thousand Japanese have signed a petition to the government demanding immediate financial aid for educational establishments. They have condemned the Liberal Democratic cabinet's policies of cutbacks in spending on social needs, which leads to closures of many schools and colleges.

③ A large group of Cuban medical specialists have arrived for work in Guyana, including general practitioners, surgeons, dentists and other medical specialists. They are to replace their compatriots who will leave for home at the end of their term of duty.

④ Nineteen out of thirty servicemen from a random survey smoke marijuana at the US air base of Hickam Field, Hawaii, where missiles are tested.

PEOPLE

Presses de la Cité, the French publishers, have brought out the memoirs of writer Georges Simenon, who today lives in Switzerland. The 750-page autobiography tells about the author's literary career, his successes and failures.

Coming back to England cost me a fortune, said former Beattie Ringo Starr, having had to pay a big tax debt to the British treasury in order to get back home.

Industrial espionage centre set up

Washington. According to reports, an International Report and Information System (IRIS) firm has been set up here.

The firm founders claimed it would be collecting and processing economic and political information of interest to them. To this end, 96 firm's correspondents are being sent out to all corners of the world. Prominent businessman A. Stout, who published the "National Journal" magazine, will handle the firm's organizational matters.

Science and technology

GETTING LONDONERS TO WORK ON TIME!

An automatic system for controlling bus traffic is being designed for London. Radio-beacons are being installed along the bus routes, and micro-computers on the buses themselves, which clock up as the latter pass by the beacons. The information gathered by the computers is regularly sent to a central control panel where a controller closely follows the movement of buses and, when the need arises, transmits the requisite instructions to drivers to ensure that all buses run on time.

BOTANICAL GARDEN IN CHINA

A botanical garden of plants which grow in sandy desert zones, the first in China, has been set up in Gansu Province. According to the "Guangming Ribao" newspaper, it took scientists and specialists from the Institute for the Study of Deserts in Gansu Province seven years to lay out the garden which covers an area of about 65 hectares. Work will be concentrated on research and on ways of preserving plants threatened with extinction. There are 278 types of plants growing in the garden under arid and continental climatic conditions.

OF INTEREST

Bees swarm upon villagers

In Ghana, merry-making was in full swing in the central square of a village named Avenorpen. People danced and sang oblivious to the sound of the beating drums. Suddenly their joyful fete was interrupted by an invasion of tens of thousands of bees, savagely attacking villagers and setting off panic among the crowd.

Four people were taken to hospital with severe bee stings, while the less fortunate got oil with lighter injuries. The animals in the village were much worse affected, eight sheep and six goats died of the stings.

ULTRASOUNDS FOR DIAGNOSTICS

Lately an ultrasonic instrument for diagnosing tumours has been designed in Britain. It produces its information through a CRI image and records it on special tape. The basic advantage of this new instrument is that it dispenses with the use of X-rays and isotope radiation during medical examinations. This enables doctors to undertake regular medical check-ups without endangering their patients' health.

SPHINX THREATENED

The biggest monolithic sculpture, ever built by man—the famous Gizeh Sphinx—is again to undergo repair and restoration work. This part lion part human edifice recently lost a portion of its stone paw.

The Egyptian press repeatedly expressed alarm over the threat affecting one of the major sights in the world.

There have been many restoration attempts on the "body" of the Sphinx during its long life. The latest "treatment" of the stone colossus started late in 1980. At that time the Sphinx was saturated with a special adhesive compound. Unfortunately, this measure failed to stop the process of erosion. Now greater study will be undertaken to preserve this unique creation of ancient architecture for coming generations.

Alligator given kiss of life

A human being recently gave the kiss of life to a sick alligator when it stopped breathing during an operation. The three-metre, 130-kg American alligator, named Oran, had been bitten on the right foreleg by Big Earl, a fellow alligator, at a tourist resort, near Jerusalem.

Veterinary surgeons decided to operate. They jammed a thick wooden pole between Oran's teeth, gave him an anaesthetic and cleaned and bandaged his wound.

When Oran suddenly stopped breathing, Dr Bernard Hurvitz gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation for several minutes until he revived.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHERE AUSTRALIA IS BEING PUSHED TO!

Australia has seen how the policy of blind following in the wake of the senior overseas partner is involving the country in US global expansionist plans. Oleg Skalkin writes in PRAVDA. As never before, a great number of people realize the dangerous consequences of such a course.

The author points out that the only accomplishment achieved during the six years of conservative rule is the decline by 25 per cent of the living standard of an Australian working family.

At the same time the Fraser government has launched an unprecedented arms race. More than 4,000 million dollars, or 16.3 per cent of all budget expenditures are intended for military purposes in the current financial year while it is perfectly obvious that no one threatens Australia.

The bloated military budget creates a material base for the policy of the conservatives which gradually adapts the country's war machine to strategic needs of the Pentagon generals.

The writer indicates the Fraser cabinet's support for the US undertaking, aimed at establishing Washington's unconditional control over the strategic crossroads in the Middle East, sparked off a roar of dissatisfaction in the parliament and a stormy protest outside. According to public opinion polls, about three quarters of Australians do not want to play up to the USA in its new adventure.

WHY IS WASHINGTON OPPOSED TO SIBERIAN GAS?

Washington has persistently attempted to frustrate the Siberian gas pipeline project. It is indicative of the US selfish political, economic and financial aims, the weekly NEW TIMES says in its last issue.

Washington views the development of business cooperation between its NATO allies and socialist countries as a threat to US political leadership in the Western world.

But Washington's outright opposition to the project cannot be explained by political considerations alone. The US administration's stand is influenced by US business circles.

They include all and gas companies which control a large share of oil and gas transactions in the capitalist world, the suppliers of nuclear power engineering equipment and coal transport. They are all afraid that Siberian gas will make Western Europe less dependent on US oil.

With the project we could tap the huge gas resources in hard-to-access regions in the north of Western Siberia more quickly and improve gas supplies to the country's European area. After repaying the credits with gas, the USSR will get a new major source of foreign currency revenue. Among other things, this money will also be used for financing imports from West European countries, ensuring a further growth of mutually beneficial trade, he says.

HOPES OF PEOPLES

The very first weeks after the resumption of the Madrid meeting have borne out that the USA and its NATO allies intend in broad terms to continue confrontation in spite of the fact that there are objective prerequisites for a successful completion of the meeting, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal writes.

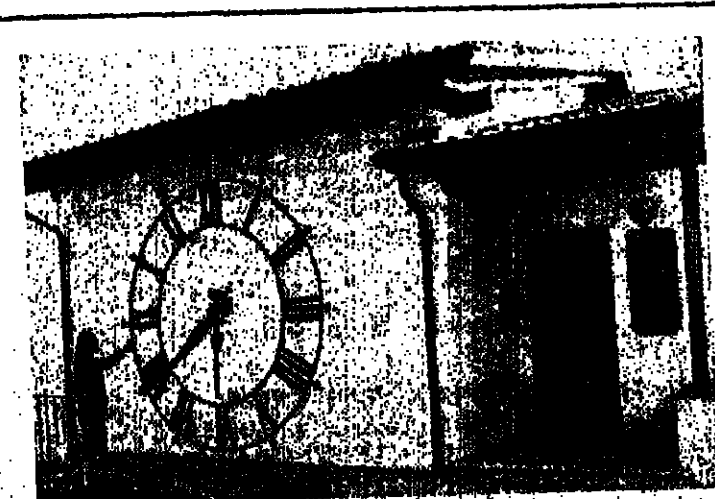
The December issue of the journal points out that the Soviet Union reaffirms its readiness for the attainment of generally acceptable decisions that would be in conformity with the Helsinki accords, meet the main goal—that of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, judging by the course of the Madrid meeting, the prospect of a continuing confrontation at Madrid is objectionable to many European countries, which do not wish to throw the trull of debate under the feet of those who are ready to crush them, the article goes on to say.

PEKING CLAIMS LARGE CHUNKS OF FOREIGN SOIL

It is now all the rage in China to publish "historical", "archaeological" and other "evidence" in support of the Chinese claims that vast areas of the Soviet Union "originally belonged" to China, writes L. Sergeyev in IZVESTIA.

The Chinese advance territorial claims not only against the Soviet Union, but also against many states in South and South-East Asia, and in the Far and Middle East. All in all, they advance claims to the territories of 19 countries having an overall area (including their aquatic space) of ten million square kilometres.

The ballyhoo raised in China over Peking's "historic right" to territories in neighbouring states and its shameless fabrication of historical evidence in back up of these claims characterises better than anything else the political climate in the country and the sentiments among the Chinese leadership.



Such a clock has been installed at his home by a villager from Brion, in Southern Switzerland.

VIEWPOINT

Geneva: hopes and misgivings

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear medium-range weapons are getting under way in Geneva with wishes of success coming from all quarters except Peking.

Dialogue has at least begun, and I believe this to be an important achievement in itself, said Alexander Haig.

Better late than never, indeed. Seltzame Haig started his job as US State Secretary by maintaining that to initiate dialogue was unfriendly due to America's lack of a "position of strength" and to "bad Soviet conduct" (the "linkage" theory).

Now Washington is making out that it was its arms policy which has brought the USSR to the negotiating table. In reality the US January statements against dialogue were countered by the Soviet February invitation to dialogue at all levels (summit level included), issued at the 26th CPSU Congress. It was America's allies who were attracted by the idea of dialogue, worried as they were by Washington's belligerent words and actions. It was they, not less, who in the words of the "Financial Times", brought the horse to the watering place, i.e., convinced America that dialogue was inevitable.

The anti-missile movement in Europe also played an important part in this.

Now the big problem is to make the horse drink, and here we come up against obstacles.

First, shortly before Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, President Reagan suggested, in his November 18 address, that the USSR should dismantle all its medium-range ground-based missiles in exchange for the United States cancelling its plans to deploy American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Since the Soviet missiles were developed to counter the US forward-based nuclear weapons, which the president made no mention of whatsoever, such an offer is viewed by Moscow as an attempt for unilateral disarmament to advance such an obviously unacceptable offer is by no means an encouraging beginning. True, there is a military aspect in American readiness to listen to the other side.

Second, if so desired the talks could easily be stymied in the quagmire of arithmetic calculations as to who has more arms and in a maze of definitions unable to take full account

Gennady GERASIMOV

of the nature of modern military technology. Calculations on bombers, for instance, provide us with an idea of what this "quagmire" could amount to—at present there are so many of them in Europe, but tomorrow more could be flown in there is enough space at the airfields. So what is needed is a political will for compromise and a definite degree of trust rather than the fashionable electronic calculator.

Third, talks could be affected by the US administration's ideas on how they should be conducted.

Another point of concern is the president's claim, quoted above, alleging that the USSR ultimately decided to sit down at the negotiating table because America "was not busily disarming itself". Appropriately enough, Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger recently appeared on US TV seeking to convince the American public that the talks could be successful only if the United States were to conduct them from a position of strength.

Such an approach to the talks poses the more general ques-

tion of the American attitude to the other side not as a partner in a joint search for ways to stave off nuclear disaster, but as an opponent who should be forced into making maximum concessions by acting from a position of strength.

Washington has viewed Moscow will along as an enemy and, consequently, as the source of all troubles in the world. Such an approach undermines the very basis of the talks. But where is the proof that it has been scrapped in favour of common sense and greater responsibility? Why do Haig and the old position of strength idea if this is precisely the credo which can easily sink the claim of American sincerity so eloquently supported by the American-West German allies during the recent Soviet-FRG summit?

At this summit Leonid Brezhnev set an example of a constructive approach to talks, by offering to cut down, in anticipation of reciprocal moves, a portion of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR and thus moving towards a lower level on which the USSR and the USA could come to an agreement during the talks. This offer naturally presupposes preliminary agreement on a moratorium, i.e., a freeze on any increase or modernization of medium-range weapons. The Soviet Union is ready to go much further—to cut back hundreds of such weapons—moreover, it is prepared to agree to a genuine "zero option", i.e., to a complete ban on nuclear weapons (both medium-range and tactical) on the European soil.

Round
the Soviet
Union

● A THIRD-GENERATION COMPUTER OF THE UNIFIED COMPUTER SYSTEM WITH HIGH MAINTENANCE EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN MINSK. The machine, EC-1036, works twice as fast as the preceding model and its memory capacity has increased fourfold. But the production costs have not risen.

● LESSONS OF CREATIVITY FOR JUNIOR SCHOOLCHILDREN HAVE BEGUN IN THE MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF TAJIKISTAN. They are held under a programme developed at the Republican Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. The teachers introduce the children to the history of art and teach them woodcarving in an easy-to-grasp form. For two years the new programme was tested out in schools in Dushanbe, Leninabad, Murak and got high marks from teachers and parents, and is now being introduced all across Tajikistan. The republic has a wide network of children's music and art schools.

● CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST SOVIET COMPLEX GROWING FIELD MUSHROOMS HAS BEGUN ON THE ZNAMYA OKTYABRYA STATE FARM OUTSIDE PODOLSK, IN THE MOSCOW REGION. This will be one of Europe's biggest enterprises of this kind—17 facilities are being built. In the roomy light blocks machines will do everything—preparation of fertilizers and soil fertility, growing of spawn, its introduction in the soil, harvesting, sorting and packing of the products. The complex will produce 700 tonnes of mushrooms a year.

● A BOTANICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN PLANTED ON AN ISLAND IN THE RIVER YENISEI IN SIBERIA NOT FAR FROM KRASNOYARSK. Scientists will try to rear rare varieties of trees grown in Siberia. The botanical garden has excellent facilities for relaxation, sport grounds and attractions. A special railway is to be built for tiny tots.

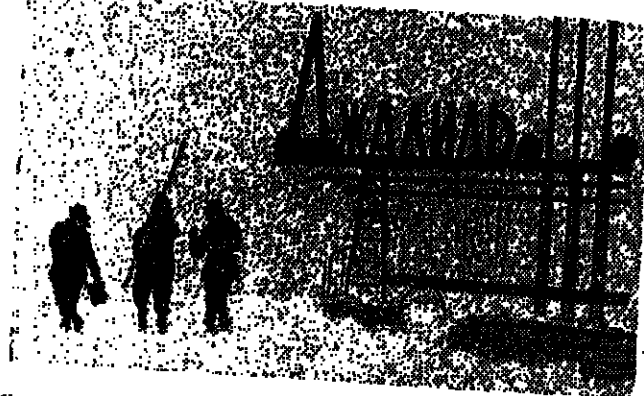
The success story
of the Tatar oil

The greatest quantity of oil to have been produced in this country—2,000 million tonnes—throughout the whole period of oil extraction (including the pre-1917 period), has come from the Tatar Autonomous Republic, situated between the Volga and the Ural. And it took half a century to produce the first 1,000 million tonnes of oil. It only took

ten years to produce the second. Tatar's success story is one of how it took possession of its underground ocean of fuel, of how purely agricultural areas became highly industrialized zones. It is a story full of dynamism, self-sacrificing work—a phenomenon of the human mind and talent. Old towns and settlements have taken on a new



Oilmen From the Town of Ilabuga.



Construction of the Workers' Settlement of Dzhalil



Welding by Night—Work in Progress on the Trans-European Oil Pipeline.

lease of life. New towns, such as Almetevsk, Leninogorsk and Dzhalil have been built. Oil pipelines have been laid to different corners of the Soviet Union and abroad. Our cadres of oil-workers—highly qualified men, including engineers and scientists—have multiplied.

It is to this achievement, to these people, that the exhibition, "Photomontage About an Oil-Producing Region", which has recently opened in the town of Almetevsk, is devoted. The photos you see here come from a selection of two hundred.

Vladislav ZAPOROZHCHENKO

MAJOR POWER
ENGINEERING
IN PROGRESS
IN TURKMENIA

Work has been completed on the first unit of the Mary heat power station, Turkmenia's biggest energy project. The last facility—a water scooping complex—has been commissioned ahead of schedule. Now all six power units of the station will get water from a single source.

When the Mary station becomes fully operational, 1,200,000 kW of its six power units, in addition to meeting the republic's power requirements, will also be enough to deliver power to the united Central Asian grid, via the 500 kV Mary to Karakul power line.

The station has considerable importance. It supplies energy to 50 towns and settlements, to state and collective farms and to virgin-land complexes growing Turkmenian cotton.

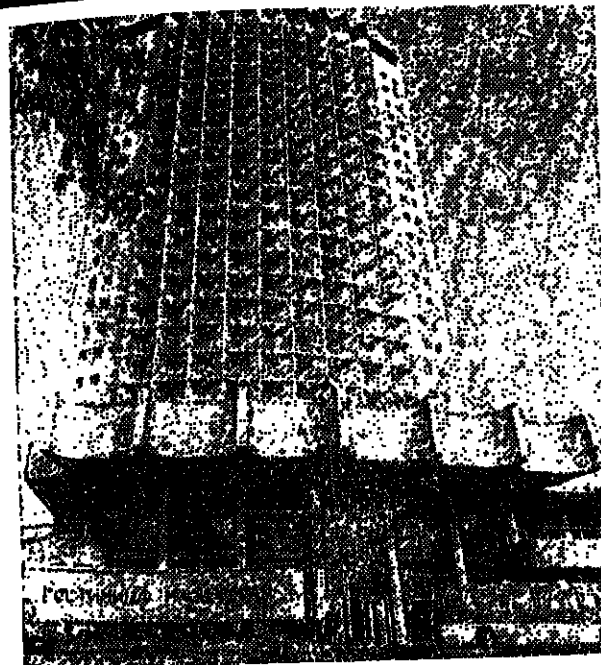
CANAL
ON OCEAN
FLOOR

Seagull vessels can now reach the bottom of the Ust-Kauchakka port. The passage commences along an underwater canal dug at the junction point of the Kauchakka River and the Pacific Ocean.

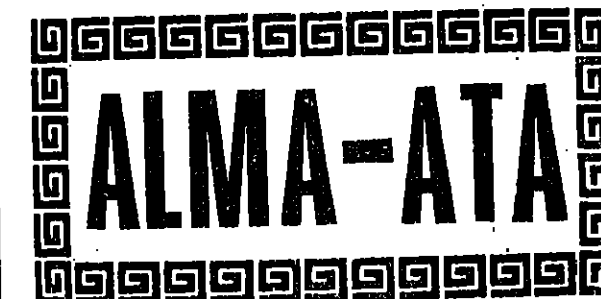
Previously, as the entrance to the port was blocked by shoals situated between the river and the ocean, the dock-workers had to load and unload ships in the open sea. The unstable weather typical of such regions, plus the additional transshipment of cargoes led to immense money and time losses.

The canal was dug under complicated hydrological conditions, with hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of sand and gravel being removed by dredges from the ocean's floor.

Places to visit



The Kazakhstan Hotel in Alma-Ata.



A fantastic bird's-eye view of Alma-Ata is to be had both from the surrounding hills and mountains and from the observation platform of the new TV tower. Below lie the straight lines of avenues and streets, snow-white multi-storey houses, impressive palaces, theatres, museums, hotels, the remarkable New Square architectural ensemble and the airport and city air terminal buildings. And all this is buried in the greenery of gardens, parks and the shady plots of residential neighbourhoods.

Present-day Alma-Ata is very different from the old town. A modern city, with a population of nearly one million, it is being imaginatively built according to a well thought-out plan. There are no dreary or monotonous neighbourhoods, the new architecture is original and not one major building is a repeat of another.

Alma-Ata lies in a seismic zone. Therefore, city architects make use of structural elements which can stand up to the most devastating earthquakes.

Science
and technologyTHE 'PULSAR'
DISCOVERY

Soviet and West German radio astronomers have discovered the origins of pulsar signals. The pulsars are neutron stars constantly emitting into space electromagnetic signals of different wavelengths.

Simultaneous experiments were conducted by Soviet radio astronomers at the Institute of Space Research and at the Institute of Physics at the USSR Academy of Sciences. They worked together with their colleagues from the Institute of Radio Astronomy in Bonn. These institutes have established that there exists a time difference in the reception of the same signal at different wavelengths. Operating a metro radio telescope in the town of

Pushchino, Moscow Region, combined with the centimetre radio telescope in Bonn, they proved that at a three metre wavelength the pulsar signal travels three-thousandths of a second earlier than at a 18 centimetre wavelength. This proves that radio signals are generated in the magnetosphere of the pulsars.

ASH AS SOIL
SUBSTITUTE

Joint studies were carried out by scientists from the Tallinn Botanical Gardens and specialists from the Forestry Institute. They established that the large dump heaps of shale ash, emanating from thermal power stations in Estonia, can actually be used as artificial soil.

Once it was believed that ash was poisonous to all forms of life. It has now been proved that ash provides excellent soil for growing trees, bushes, and grasses, even valuable plants, such as alfalfa.

DEPRESSION—AGE-OLD MYSTERY OF
PSYCHIATRY

The 4th Soviet-Finnish symposium, devoted to one of the major problems of psychiatry—depression—has come to an end in Moscow. Interest in this subject is far from being fortuitous: according to WHO, 3-5 per cent of the world's population suffer from this disorder. Though this may not appear to be a very

startling percentage, another category of patients has to be added to it. For statistics tell us that nearly 20-30 per cent of people suffering from cardiac, vascular, oncological, infectious and other diseases also fall victim to depression. Our correspondent, Maya Ignatenko, had a brief interview with Prof. Sakari Tuomela, Chief Doctor at Paimio's Central Institute, who was one of the participants in the symposium.

"This is the fourth meeting between Finnish and Soviet specialists in Helsinki and Moscow devoted to vital problems of psychiatry. Our work comes under the umbrella of the bilateral intergovernmental agreement concluded 10 years ago which, in my opinion, is of genuine value to the science and medical practice of both countries. The choice of a subject for the present meeting is not accidental: depressive states have been known in medicine for about 2 millennia but up to this day, unfortunately, this continues to be one of the most complicated fields of psychopathology. Finnish psychiatrists have achieved a certain success in the clinical examination and treatment of depression. Our Soviet colleagues concentrate on biological research and on a comprehensive approach to the study of this disease. The pooling of our efforts will lead not merely to a quantitative, but to a qualitative improvement of our knowledge and to the mutual enrichment of science in both countries for the benefit of many."

ICEBERGS COUNTED

Icebergs contain an amount of fresh water equal to that in all the rivers on the earth. Soviet researchers who have counted the floating ice mountains maintain that the icebergs hold almost 2,500 cubic kilometres of frozen water.

This work has been done on the strength of the data gathered by Soviet sea and aerial expeditions as well as of the information transmitted from board the artificial satellites of the earth and the findings by the weather service centres abroad.

The ice cap of Antarctica is the main supplier of icebergs for the world ocean. Six hundred cubic kilometres of ice break off the Antarctic shelf, and every year, setting out on year-long drift in the Arctic region of the earth, the largest number of icebergs are produced by the glaciers of the western coast of Greenland. Every year they discharge into the sea about 9,000 gigantic ice fragments with an aggregate mass of four million tonnes.

VIEWPOINT

MEDICINE AND
THE COUNCIL FOR
MUTUAL ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE

The Standing Commission of Health of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has been at work since 1975. It coordinates the efforts of doctors from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia to achieve improvements in medical care for the people of these countries.

Below, Sergei SYGAREV, Director of the Health Care Department of the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, describes the joint research being undertaken by the medical establishments of the socialist countries.

One of the joint research programmes at present being tackled by the CMEA member-countries is devoted to cardiovascular disease. Some of the saddest statistics of our time are associated with this disease: the greatest number of deaths in the world occur as a result of heart attacks and from illnesses deriving from high blood pressure.

A total of 119 medical establishments of CMEA member-countries are engaged in this branch of research. The results of their cooperation have been translated into practical recommendations worked out on a collective basis.

Our other programme is devoted to an attack on cancer—one of the most menacing diseases of our century. The work at present in progress in 129 research institutes and clinics of the socialist countries is advancing along ten fronts—from very fundamental research requiring new and expensive equipment to epidemiological research facilitating an investigation into the geography of the disease. At present the cancer clinics of Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the Soviet Union are carrying out joint tests on the efficacy of two new medicines: carmustine and Soviet product, and dibromodichlorom, which comes from Hungary.

Scientists in the socialist states are working on a "Compendium Medicamentorum", a collection of documents setting out the requirements for new drugs and for their quality control. This should speed up the general procedure necessary before new medicines can be introduced on the market by three to five years.

An International Information Centre of CMEA member-countries to register the side effects of new drugs has been set up in Czechoslovakia. Its task is to issue timely warnings to medical establishments about the negative consequences deriving from the use of this or that drug.

An International Data Bank on patients requiring kidney transplants is also to be organized in Czechoslovakia. It is with this aim in view that the European CMEA member-countries have signed a wide-ranging agreement on the organization of the International System: Just how will this system work?

All necessary information on patients awaiting transplants in these countries which are signatories to the agreement will be entered into a computer centre in Prague. By analyzing data on available kidney donors, computer will then pick out the most suitable recipient—the patient who is considered to have the best chances for surviving a kidney transplant.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE SOCIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE
FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD

The Soviet Union is both capable of maintaining its central strategic line and also improving the living standards of the population even in a complicated international situation.

The weekly NEW TIMES wrote this, commenting on the social programme of the new Soviet five-year plan period (1981-1985). This programme was endorsed at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The weekly wrote that the incomes of working people will increase further in the new five-year plan period. The average monthly wage of both factory and office workers will rise by 14.5 per cent (it will surpass 100 rubles in 1985), while the remuneration of collective farmers will go up by 20 per cent. Public consumption funds will grow, consequently, payments to the population from these funds will rise. New advantages will be introduced, for example, women with small children will be given the opportunity to work a shorter day or week and given the chance to work at home.

It is planned that housing amounting to 530 million square metres will be built.

The weekly goes on to state that all the main structural changes in the national economy have the aim of solving what are the main tasks of the five-year plan period.

THE THREATENING ENERGY CRISIS

In the newspaper PRAVDA, Academician Pyotr Kapitsa writes that it is a general knowledge that the level of material culture is determined by the development and use of energy resources. The most widely used energy fuels today are peat, coal, oil, and natural gas;

these are practically non-renewable. Although the energy they contain took millions of years to accumulate, it is used within a matter of years. Since there is now a full awareness of a global energy crisis, and discussions have now centred around when it will happen, the energy crisis has therefore become a No. 1 problem in science and technology.

Pyotr Kapitsa considers all possible alternative sources of energy—electric, chemical, geothermal, solar, and the energy of the water and wind.

He sees nuclear power providing a hopeful solution to the global energy problems. Regarding this, he points out two directions. The first one has been well developed and is based on a chain reaction in uranium. Estimates have shown that with this for a few million years. There are, however, difficulties caused by the utilization of radioactive wastes, may be used for military purposes.

Pyotr Kapitsa concludes that the best way out of this situation would be the generation of energy through thermonuclear fusion. Therefore, the task facing physicists is to create conditions favourable for a controlled thermonuclear fusion.

CHILDREN'S POETRY NEEDS GAMES
AND INVENTION

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA discusses the ideal literature for children. One of the contributors is Yuli Suselov, who asks what children like most. They like to play. They play indefinitely inventing imaginary situations and trying to draw up grown-ups into their games. We only have to respond to these invitations. Through the medium of play we can teach the children about the life resourcefulness, inventiveness, the art of analysis and independence.

How does all this relate to children's poetry? The link is a most immediate one. Addressing his young

readers, a poet must also play with them—by selecting the subjects for his verses, varying his rhythms, supplying unexpected puns, and inventing original images.

Recently children's poetry has forgotten this, producing mostly didactic and descriptive works.

Often, children have to read poems which simply register the seasons, portray immovable birch-trees.

Yuli Suselov remarks on the difficulty of compiling a book from the works of young poets, finding it difficult to choose imaginative pieces.

Are these children devoid of talent? I do not believe this is true. Children are always talented, but they are given the wrong starting guidelines.

THE THEATRE COMES FIRST
IN THEATRE-SPECTATOR DIALOGUE

Continuing the discussion in the TEATR magazine on the relations between theatre and spectator, in which well-known directors and spectators have taken part, N. Kuzmina, who works at Moscow's State Museum, gives her views on the theatre as a partner in dialogue.

If we are to accept the theatre as a partner in dialogue, the source of a high degree of emotional contact, then we should first talk about such eternal problems as good and evil, courage and cowardice, spiritual integrity and honesty. The theatre helps world outlook and an active attitude to reality. This is its tremendous educational strength. In life, the eternal exists alongside the transient, the latter being true themes of a specific period. The best plays, tackling topical themes, are a blend of these factors. If there is no link between the two—the play gets lost.

Can we say that in the theatre-spectator dialogue, both sides are equal? No. What then is the theatre; tutor, teacher? No, probably not. In his dialogue we have contact on a highly emotional level—spiritual and intellectual, and it is here that the theatre is in the lead.

UNESCO literature in the USSR

An exhibition—35 Years of UNESCO—is now on at the Library of Foreign Literature, Yuri Khablev, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO, who opened it, told our correspondent.

"People in our country know and appreciate the work done by UNESCO, an organization which today unites 155 states and stands for peace and co-operation in education, science and culture. This exhibition is mainly devoted to UNESCO's publishing activity. Since its foundation, the organization has published more than 5,000 books in the original and about 2,500 in translation, research papers and yearbooks. UNESCO distributes more than 20 periodic magazines and reference books. Part of this printed matter is on display at the exhibition.

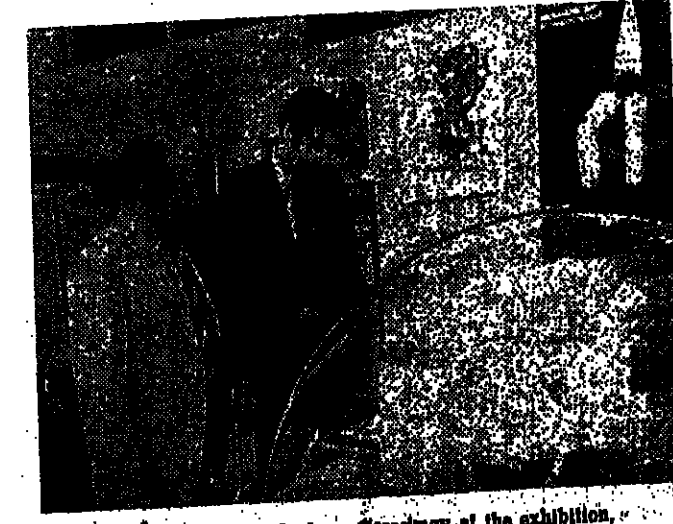
"In Russian, UNESCO brings out four publications including UNESCO Courier (circulation—70,000 copies) and UNESCO Chronicle. I would like to take this opportunity of saying that we are discussing the possibility of publishing another five magazines on culture, education and science in Russian; in the Soviet Union, as from 1984."

UNESCO posters dating back to different years are also on display. They are devoted to various campaigns for the preservation of our cultural legacy, to environmental protection, to the International Year of the

Child and to the 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons. There is an interesting selection of drawings by children from different countries, on the theme "My Life in the Year 2000".

Part of the exhibits on show comes from the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Most, however, the books and periodicals are drawn from the library's own stocks.

Diplomats accredited to Moscow were invited to the opening ceremony. Luis Perez, Coun-



Luis Perez (left) and Jordan Gerasimov at the exhibition. Photo by Galina Kiselyeva

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Vladimir MENSHOV

Vladimir Menshov was awarded the 1981 state prize for his feature film "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears".

It has been a long time since a film has caused such a commotion here. Unbelievable queues for tickets, animated discussions, thousands of letters—some, pages long.

And "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears" caused no less of a sensation abroad. The American Motion Picture Academy awarded it an Oscar for the best foreign film of the year. (Among its rivals for this award were Kurosawa's "Kagemusha" and Francois Truffaut's "The Last Metro".)

What is important is the way this very ordinary story—about three young provincial girls who come to Moscow in search of happiness—is told. In the opinion of "The Hollywood Reporter", it is as if it starts where, at one time, Chekhov broke off...

"We watch," writes "The Hollywood Reporter", "as the canvas of Russian life unfolds on the screen—it is more familiar than unfamiliar to us—and these observations full of comic overtones, of warmth, seize hold of us and, in the final count, completely win us over... Film director Vladimir Menshov is dealing with material which is of general human significance, he builds up the plot in such a way that the interesting structure of the narrative never becomes a disorderly middle... Lightness of treatment, clarity and the romantic colouring which he imparts to the personal dramas and psychological traumas, never once lapsing into sentimentality, are the distinguishing features of the film."

Critics were unanimous in their praise of Vladimir Menshov's outstanding direction, about his ability to work with actors. It is not without cause that we have spent so long on this film. It helps us understand both the achievements and the character of this 42-year-old director, actor and scriptwriter.

His youth was spent working in a factory and down a mine... He tried three times to get into the All-Union Institute for Cinematography—but without success! In 1961, he was accepted into the acting faculty of the Moscow Art Theatre Studio-School. Soon after he had graduated from the studio, the well-known film director, Mikhail Romm, invited Menshov to join his course. This was how the cinema entered his life. In the films, "A Man in His Place" and "Personal Opinion", Menshov was energetic, very contemporary and a maximalist. He was a man in search of himself, trying to realize his own strength.



But for all their businesslike appearance these heroes, as played by Menshov, are very human. And this is the main key to his interpretation. It was no chance that in the first film he directed, "Lottery", dedicated to young people, Menshov dealt with this very theme: a man must first of all be a human being, everything else is secondary.

"It is important that each person understands him/herself," he says, "but this is a very long drawn-out process. I only really came to understand myself, for instance, while shooting my last film. I don't want my next film to be a re-telling of what has gone before, and I am, therefore, at present engaged in a search. Direction begins with selection and the most important quality of a director, as Romm said, is to be able to wait and to remain true to oneself."

Meantime, Menshov continues to act in films. Soon the joint Soviet-Bulgarian production, "Under One Sky", in which Menshov plays the main role, is to be shown on our screens.

Tatyana OKULOVA

Film shot at Vasily Shukshin's birthplace

Moscow's Gorky Film Studios have released a new film, "Childhood Holidays", devoted to the Siberian soldiers who valiantly fought at the approaches to Moscow in World War II and to their children who selflessly toiled at the rear.

The film is based on autobiographical short stories by noted Soviet writer Vasily Shukshin.

Many scenes were filmed in Shukshin's native village of Srostki in the Altai. Local 12-year-old schoolboy Sergey Amosov plays the part of a young boy hero of the war period.

The first people to see the film were the Srostki village folk, who appear in it, and its residents of other Altai towns and villages.

RUSSIAN PAINTING IN BADEN-BADEN

The exhibition, "Russian Art of the First Half of the 19th Century", now on at the Kunsthalle Museum in Baden-Baden, is a noticeable event in the cultural life of the FRG. On display are over a hundred works by such outstanding painters as Kiprensky, Ivanov, Bruilov, Venetsianov, Tropinin and Fedorov. The current exhibit is a

revolution of a sort since painting of that period of Russian art is relatively unknown in the FRG. Kunsthalle chief curator K. Schmidt, I am sure, also continued, that the show will bring much joy both to art devotees and experts.

The exhibition will stay in Baden-Baden until January and then will move to Hanover.



FACTS AND EVENTS

Concerts. Einar Stijn Nærborg, laureate of international contests, has become the first Norwegian musician to give concerts in Khabarovsk, the city on the Amur. He completed here the guest tour of the cities of Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The pianist played works by Grieg, Liszt and Beethoven.

Meetings. Next year, the Soviet and international public will celebrate the centenary of the birth of the Indian poet S. Bha-rell (1882-1921). The Soviet Committee, met at the Moscow Friendship House to discuss preparations for this event, was chaired by Sergei Baruzdin, Soviet writer and poet.

The Estonia Opera and Ballet company is marking its 75th anniversary with a ten-day festival of its best performances. The programme includes Verdi's "La Traviata", Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky, "Estonian Ballads" by Torma and many other operas and ballets.

At the photo: Estonia ballet dancers waiting to take their entrance cue.

In the photo: Estonia ballet dancers waiting to take their entrance cue.

BUSINESS

EAST-WEST TRADE

The International Chamber of Commerce has ended its regular congress in Manila, attended by upwards of one thousand representatives from over 70 countries.

The attention of delegates was concentrated on the part which East-West trade plays in the international trade system. East and West have been trading successfully with each other for several decades despite obstacles created by certain forces, said M. Latif, Head of the International Relations Department of Spie-Balloges, a major French firm. Trade and economic relations between the USSR and France were given a boost by the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and French leaders.

On his part, the director of the West German Ruhrgea concern stressed the significance of the "gas-pipes" agreement and noted that it had been concluded in the face of considerable opposition from the United States.

The director of Ruhrgea described the deal as a model of cooperation between the two countries.

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Natalya Makarskaya and Randolf Rodenstock.

SEVEN DAYS IN MOSCOW

The Rodenstock firm, West Germany, has held two exhibitions and symposiums on glass optics and ophthalmologic instruments in Moscow. One of these exhibitions, held in Expo-centra Sokolniki exhibition grounds, and the other at the Helmholtz Eye Disease Research Institute, drew specialists from Moscow and other cities.

Scientists from the FRG and Italy spoke of advanced instruments for diagnosing and treating eye diseases.

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Rodenstock was present at all the large exhibitions in the field held in the Soviet Union, and many leading Soviet clinics now use instruments made by the firm.

The 4,500 or so glasses rims produced by the firm are sought after in many countries.

This was not the first, and, hopefully, not the last symposium of such vital importance.

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IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL



Soviet trains will carry you to the Soviet Union from 25 different countries in Europe and Asia. You will see Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Vilnius, Minsk, Kishinev, Riga, Tallinn, and Sochi, a health resort on the Black Sea coast. All these cities have direct rail links with many capitals and big cities of Europe.

Soviet trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will relax in a cosy well-equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will alight at your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal, since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Groups of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria,